unpublished). Two positive clones were identified and sequenced by primer walking. These two clones were similar except for the sequences at their 5'-ends. IFT88cDNA-1 was longer than IFT88cDNA-2 and appeared to have a short region of poly-A inappropriately fused to the 5'-end, probably the result of a cloning artifact. One *Chlamydomonas* IFT88 EST clone is in Genbank (accession number AV395576). This EST sequence, which is from the 5' end of the gene and overlaps the cDNA clones, was used to define the 5'-end of the cDNA sequence.--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 81, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In order to learn more about the structure and function of the proteins that make up the IFT particle, we cloned and sequenced the IFT88 protein, formerly known as p88 (Cole et al., 1998). To do this, *Chlamydomonas* IFT particles were purified from the matrix of isolated flagella by sucrose density gradient centrifugation and two-dimensional gel electrophoresis. IFT88 was cleaved by trypsin and two internal peptides were microsequenced (Cole et al., 1998), yielding the sequences AATNLAFLYFLEGETDQADKYSEMALK (SEQ ID NO:47) and SLFNEAAGIDPYCVEAIYNLGLVSQR (SEQ ID NO:48). Degenerate PCR primers were designed from these sequences and used to amplify a fragment of genomic DNA. A cDNA library was screened with the genomic fragment and the resulting clones were sequenced by primer walking. Southern blots indicated that there is only one copy of the *IFT*88 gene in the *Chlamydomonas* genome.--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 89, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--**Cloning IFT20:** *Chlamydomonas* IFT20 was purified and the sequence of two tryptic peptides was obtained (GVYFDEDFHVR (SEQ ID NO:49) and YVSAIDQQVER (SEQ ID NO:50)) (Cole et al., *J. Cell Biol.* 141:993-1008, 1998). A degenerate PCR primer designed from the first peptide sequence was used in combination with an oligo-dT primer to amplify most of the coding sequence from reverse-transcribed cDNA. The remainder of the gene was amplified from a *Chlamydomonas* cDNA library in lambda ZapII (Stratagene) with a vector primer (M13Rev) and a IFT20-specific primer designed from the sequence of the first PCR

product. The open reading frame contained within these clones encodes a 15.6-kD peptide containing both tryptic peptides.--